THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVII., No. 829. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 16th, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ℔ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Charles Arnold Fletcher in our firm ceased on the 31st May.

STEPHENSON & Co.
9jy 722 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Silk Inspector* and *General Commission Merchant* under the style of Underwood & Co.

PHILIP H. UNDERWOOD.
30ju 720 Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND LUDDEKE, has been admitted a partner in our firm which will in future be carried on under the style of Brondsted & Luddeke as *Commission Merchants and Public Tea Inspectors.*

R. BRONDSTED & Co.
26ju 717 Hankow, 15th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Barnet in our Firm ceased on the 31st March last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
26jy 718 Shanghai, 26th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
26jy 719 Shanghai, 26th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by Thomas Murdoch Drysdale, and John Melancthon Ringer, under the Style and Firm of Drysdale, Ringer & Co.

J. M. RINGER.
19au 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Cesar Schnepel has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. REMÉ & Co.
2au 5878 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of Scheibler, Matthaei & Co. as *Merchant and Commission Agents.*

ROBT. SCHEIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.

Hong name *Kwong-yuen* 廣源
Office on the Premises of Messrs. Ed. Fischer & Co.
4au 710 Shanghai, May, 1666.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in Kiukiang as *General Commission Agent.*

JOHN HARVEY.
tf 707 Kiukiang, 9th April, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector,* under the style and firm of Overbeck & Co.

H. OVERBECK.
Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順
Office at Messrs. Maertens, Latham & Co.'s house.
31se 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of Alex. Downie & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas S. Odell in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. Ernest Deacon has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.
30ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. Sibbald, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.
Wha-Loong 華隆
30ju 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector,* and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hekee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, Lime Street Square,
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) ½-doz. cases,	Tls.	6.00
Medoc, (do. do.)	"	5.00
Finest Cognac Brandy, (do.) do.	"	10.00
Sherry, (Ysasis,)	"	8.00
Cognac, (Gledstanes Coningham,)	"	8.00
" " " "	"	6.00
Port, " " "	"	8.00
" " " "	"	7.00
Sherry, " " "	"	8.00
Champagne,	"	12.00
Soda Water, (Schweppe's,)	"	1.25
Nassau Seltzer Water,	"	2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

Agent at Shanghai,
F. R. GAMWELL.
23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each,
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Established in 1782.
Trustees & Directors.
Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Eqs.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timothy Oxley, Esq.
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmi Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
Rear of French Dispensary,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises.
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of **Fever and Feverish irritability of the Skin** it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 1 to 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
Only Good Sauce
AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,
In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta,	Roseine,	Fuchsine,	Violet
Purple,	Crimson,	Mauve,	Blue,
Green,	Canary	Orange,	Yellow,
Phosphine,	Scarlet,	Red,	Ultramarine
Brown,	Black,	Regina,	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely soluble in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N.B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye.
14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23de-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,... (tel.)	May 18	Hankow,........	June 10
Hongkong,.......	June 9	Nagasaki,........	„ 8
Tientsin,........	„ 6	Yokohama,......	„ 7

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.......	Mar. 1	Received via Marseilles April. 12th.
Shanghai,.......	Feb. 22	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending June 15th, 1866.

June—	Malwa. New. Tls.	Old.—Tls.	Patna. New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
9,—	575 a 580	500 a 505	430 cash	
11,—				
12,—				
13,—	545 a 560		393	393
14,—	540	550	390	390
15,—	525	540	360	360

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on 8th instant, the wife of A. A. Wheeley, Esq., of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 10th June, the wife of Joseph Love, Jr., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At the house of Rev. J. W. Lambuth, on Thursday evening, H. Drucker Esq., 3rd son of S. Drucker, Leipzig Germany, to Miss Maggie McClellan, daughter of W. G. McClellan Esq., of Cambridge, New York, U.S.A., by the Rev. J. W. Lambuth.

DEATH.

On March 30th, 1866, at Porto Bello, near Edinburgh, R. H. Baldwin, late of this place.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—June 16th, *Express*, (Brit. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo.

Departed.—June 16th, *Amoy Trader*, (Prus. schr.) Wulbrand, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Suwonada* from Hongkong—Messrs. Van Reed, Pr.vand and Livingstone.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, 23rd instant.

The London Mail of the 10th May, due in Hongkong on the 20th June, and here on the 25th.—It arrived last year on the 23rd June, per *Yesso.*

The French Mail of May 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th June, and here on the 5th of July. It arrived last year on the 1st of July per Str. *Labourdonnais.*

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866

The English Government must be given credit for having selected most opportunely the moment for creating a Supreme Court in Shanghai. Cases of litigation were gradually beginning to increase in number and importance, and on both these accounts to escape from the grasp of the Consular Courts which had done so long and faithful service. Up to the moment of Sir Edmund Hornby's arrival, however, not one appears to have arisen with which it was fairly beyond their power to deal. Sir Harry Parkes had to decide several difficult disputes, but his ability and sound judgment carried him safely through. Whether there were a general instinct that the existing tribunal was inappropriate to the trial of such points, or whether they have actually only arisen under a more advanced stage of society, cases involving so important questions as that of Regina *v.* Reynolds, or as those which have arisen out of Fletcher & Co.'s and Jarvie Thorburn & Co.'s bankruptcy, appear never then to have occurred. It is worthy of remark also, that two judges and a secretary are now occupied with what previously fell to the lot of the Consul alone, in addition to the regular duties of his office. The law of demand and supply appears here in full force. It is physically impossible that the quantity of judicial business disposed of by Sir Harry Parkes can have been equal to that which now occupies Sir Edmund Hornby, Mr. Goodwin, and Mr. Fraser; although there can be no question that his work was excessive for one man. But as the attention required by this branch of his duties did not prevent his attending to others, it is a fair inference that the judicial work in those days was not more than one man could fairly dispose of. We are driven then to the conclusion that litigation has increased in a degree corresponding with the facilities for indulging in it; and that, whereas in the early part of 1865 one non-legal man could dispose of all work of this nature that arose, three are now required for the same purpose. It is evident that the British community in Shanghai is no convert to Carneades' theory that there is no such thing as justice. He held that, if men have a mind to be just they must act imprudently, and that if they have a mind to act prudently they must be unjust; therefore there could be no such thing as justice, because virtue inseparable from folly cannot be just. There may be some truth under the cynicism of the premisses, though the reasoning is only sophistry. Differing therefore from the conclusion, we find ground for congratulation in the presence of an authority which can control any eccentric tendencies that the principle implied in these premisses might suggest. The olden days, when we "having not the Law were a Law unto ourselves," are departed far out of sight. But though the advantages under the new system may not be unalloyed, few would, we think, wish to revert to the old. If Burke's maxim that "Law is beneficence working by rule," is applicable to Law in other senses as well as in the broad one of government, then we may congratulate ourselves on being blessed indeed; for the supply of Law available in Shanghai at the present moment is inexhaustible. But here again we are tempted to look back, while reflecting on the measure of this blessing. Three years ago there were in Shanghai three solicitors, by whom the large majority of cases occuring before H.B.M. Consul were conducted. Now, we have five solicitors and three barristers, an increase corresponding nearly proportionately with the change in the tribunal before which they plead. Litigation is recognised as one of the luxuries of the East. In India, especially, no wealthy land-owner is happy without a law suit. His habits of life preclude him from other excitement. He does not, as in England, take an interest in the progress of his land, or supervise the farming of any portion of it himself; the whole is sublet to a number of petty tenants, and he is deprived even of the excitement of squeezing these by his steward. If his property lie in the plains, he never indulges in field sports; litigation is the only resource left to him. It would almost appear that a litigious principle must pervade the oriental atmosphere, and that foreigners as well as natives succumb to its influence. Shakespeare's advice was

> "Beware
> Of entrance into a quarrel; but being in,
> Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee."

It is sound, and applies equally to litigation of any description; but, generally speaking, the latter portion is, we fear, more frequently observed than the former. A singular feature in Shanghai litigation, however, is that it hardly ever involves a quarrel. Two parties go into Court for a friendly suit and leave it on perfectly friendly terms; while creditors seldom oppose bankrupts, accepting the *fait accompli* with praiseworthy resignation. And yet we have five solicitors and three barristers.

Even in our cosmopolitan character of journalist, we have much pleasure in directing attention to the report of the St. Andrew's Society's meeting which appears elsewhere in our columns. By the many sons of St. Andrew who are so thickly scattered throughout the far east, where they have been known as the pioneers of commercial enterprise from its earliest days, as well as by their relatives in Scotland, the formation of such a Society will be highly appreciated as serving to show that neither distance, time, nor the absorbing occupations of life have weakened or effaced the old traditions of home and kindred. This was the first meeting of the Society since its inauguration last year. It was numerously attended, notwithstanding a truly national inclemency of the weather, and included representatives of all classes of the community. We had an opportunity, in common with the members, of inspecting the "paraphernalia" of the society just arrived by mail from Scotland, consisting of neat little devices in frosted silver of the well known figure of St. Andrew on the cross, to be worn at the button-hole as badges of membership; a magnificent ram's-head snuff box and cigar case, richly mounted in silver and cairngorms; three ram's-horn snuff mulls similarly decorated; and numerous bannerets of various coloured silk, bearing the Society's badge embossed in silver—these various articles are intended for the decoration of the table at the annual banquet, the charge of managing which is in future to be assumed by the Society. It will be remembered that on the 30th November 1865, St. Andrew's day, the first festival held in Shanghai in honour of their patron saint was celebrated under the happiest auspices by a large body of enthusiastic Scotsmen, C. A. Winchester H. B. M. Consul, a distinguished compatriot, in the chair. The success of the reunion exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its originators, and it was then characteristically determined, in order to give their patriotic feelings a more permanent and utilitarian outlet, to form a society to be called after the patron saint of Scotland, for the relief of such distressed fellow countrymen here, as should seem worthy objects of the Society's charity. The Revd. Messrs. Butcher and Muirhead were appointed the almoners, and through them, as will be seen on reference to the report, several deserving cases have been recommended for the society's bounty and have received well timed assistance. The objects of this institution are of the most laudable nature, and we are certain, will commend it to the sympathy and support of all who, by right of birth or connection, can lay claim to membership. We believe it to be the desire of the members of the society that Scotsmen at the outports and in Japan should connect themselves with it, as their charitable operations need not nor are intended to be limited to Shanghai. It is farther their wish that the membership should not be limited to any class, but that all respectable natives of Scotland should be made welcome, and fortunately, pecuniarily distressed Scotsmen not having hitherto been frequent social phenomena in China, the annual subscription has been fixed at a sum so modest as to be within the means of all. In the course of our newspaper readings, we have had occasion to notice that all over the world, wherever a few Scotsmen are to be found together, such societies are formed and, with their annual festival on St. Andrew's day, serve to bring men of congenial tastes together, and to form and cement friendships. They recal home-feelings, freshen reminiscences of early days, and keep alive that little spark of poetry or sentiment, that reflex of a higher nature—often the germ of better things, which is so apt to be obscured and forgotten in the rude struggle of everyday life. In London, the two great kindred and now ancient institutions—the Scottish Hospital and Caledonial Asylum are still in the most flourishing condition, and no doubt during the many years of their operation, the former dating from 1665, have been the means of conferring a vast amount of benefit on the objects of their charity. The tendency of Scotsmen to stick to each other "shoulder to shoulder" as they phrase it, has often been urged against them as a reproach, but upon what grounds it is difficult to comprehend; certainly when they unite themselves together to render assistance to their needy countrymen abroad, such a development of the national trait cannot be too highly commended. It has often been made the subject of discussion as to how far it is desirable to encourage the exhibition of separate or local; as distinguished from imperial, patriotic feelings, with the risk of perpetuating distinctions of race or nationality. There is much to be said on both sides of the question—but it must be admitted that the decision depends on the objects to which such tendencies are directed. When the rivalry assumes the form of striving to mitigate suffering and to relieve distress, it should certainly be applauded. We should much like to see here, as is found elsewhere abroad, sister societies of St. George, and St. Patrick formed to promote good fellowship, and emulating their sister society of St. Andrew in the great christian work of charity.

It has been well remarked by an able writer in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, that "excessive luxury, so closely allied to corruption of morals, is not only a moral but an economical evil." We have around us in our comparatively small European community, many illustrations of the truth of this observation. Even in the hourly experiences of our everyday life, if we are not guilty of practising excessive luxury, we are made unwillingly to suffer from the transgressions of those who do, in the exorbitant rent of our houses, the enormous cost of the necessary artibles of diet, and in the excessive number and high wages of our servants. In the item of house rent, especially, is the evil most apparent. It is calculated by economists that house rent should bear the proportion of from an eighth to a tenth of the income of the tenant or occupant. But in the business part of the British settlement, no house suited for the requirements of a family or of a professional man, can be had under a rent of from two to three thousand taels per annum, while for premises suitable for the accomodation of a large mercantile establishment, the amount of rent may be estimated at from double to treble that of the sums above named. When the salaries of assistants, mess expenses, wages of servants and a host of other indispensable outlays are taken into consideration, the total is enormous, and pre-supposes an annual profit from business, the non-realization of which must in years of commercial distress speedily consume the resources of even the wealthy merchant, and frequently lead to ruin. Even when the tide of fortune is favourable, and prosperous seasons follow each other in pleasing succession, which unfortunately they have not done latterly, the disproportionate and excessive expences of conducting business strike directly at, and destroy, that which it is the first principle of business to accumulate, capital. Economy, in instructing as to the functions of capital in its relation to the production of wealth, shows us that luxury impoverishes communities as well as individuals. Luxury indeed must be regarded simply as the destruction of capital. There is nothing in Shanghai which strikes a new comer so much as the sumptuous style of living. Perhaps at first he fancies that the necessaries of life are comparatively abundant and cheap, and that the wages of servants are, as in India, very trifling; but when he comes to learn the cost of maintaining all this luxury, he may well be appalled at the prospect before him, more especially if his income is small, and his family increasing. It is not difficult to trace all this extravagance to its source, and equally easy is it to note many of its injurious influences, not only on individuals, but on the commercial interests of the community. The origin of our profuse expenditure has been referred, in part at least, to a defective circulating medium, the principal feature of which was the absence of small change. No doubt our experience on the overland route is of use in preparing us for the final result—that beautiful but gradual transmutation of the shilling into the rupee, the rupee into the dollar, and finally, the dollar into the tael,—that uncertain mysterious standard of value more familiar to us here in Shanghai in quantity represented by the paper currency of the banks, or the delusive but convenient form of "compradore please pay." The true cause of the luxuriousness of living in Shanghai, is to be attributed to the circumstance that the expenses of house-keeping in the large hongs is defrayed by the firm. The same cause, we regret to say, is aggravated to a very great degree by the system of junior messes. An often too liberal table allowance is made to a number of young men previously unaccustomed to such control, and for whom the impulse to unbounded generosity has irresistible charms. It makes little difference to them individually, as to the cost, if the cook demands a few dollars increase to his monthly pay, if the butler and boys insist on an advance in their wages, or if the coolies follow suit. It does not matter much in similar ratio if a judiciously devised squeeze is put on the bazaar account every month; nor are the butler's visits to the store-room, or the rate of consumption of beer and wine closely investigated. Under a system such as this, it is not surprising that a junior mess allowance of Tls. 100 per month with many perquisites, has in more than one case been found by its fortunate recipients insufficient for the purpose. But the evil is not by any means limited in its range, we all suffer in degree, and the only remedy open to us is to be sought in a strenuous endeavour on the part of the various classes of the community to reform their style of house-keeping. There is positively no reason why such a state of matters should exist. According to every known law of political economy, all the necessaries of life, and the cost of skilled labour should be cheaper now than in the earlier days of European occupation; yet within our experience during that period, all such things have much more than doubled in price. The injury this extravagant system inflicts on the professional man, or on the official, where all the expences fall on a fixed income, is most serious. Similarly is its influence felt by merchants of comparatively limited means entering on business. In fact, the effect of this false mode of living is severely felt by all classes of the community. The cost of rent and house-keeping alone in many of our large mercantile firms, amount annually to a sum, which might be most profitably invested from time to time, and if accumulated would soon amount to a handsome fortune. The general effect of this profuse expenditure is to force trade. The merchant feels himself obliged to enter into operations on the chance of return, not on the certain basis of calculation. Legitimate business thus inevitably tends towards speculation. This of course spoils the market to the operator who possesses large capital, and who can afford to wait, as his expenses, great as they are, do not form so clamant a demand on his resources. In the good old days of China trade, when business was held tightly in the hands of a few wealthy houses, when Supreme Courts had no vocation, when profits were sure, and competition at its minimum, this luxurious system might do, and was perhaps justifiable, not only on the ground that it could be afforded, but that there were few or no other resources for the employment of leisure in so restricted a social circle, except such as were to be derived from the pleasures of the table. These palmy days, however, have been gradually passing away. We are more and more assimilating the conditions of our daily life to that of other places. The field is wider, the harvest is larger, the number of labourers in this social vineyard has increased vastly, and it becomes us to accommodate our style of living to this altered state of matters. Recent experiences have but too plainly, as well as too painfully shewn, that the expenses of conducting business have been disproportionably great; and that the circumstances of a large and increasing class of the general public, demand that the scale of household expenditure should be lowered, from the point to which it has gradually culminated during the thoughtless extravagance, engendered by many uninterrupted years of prosperity, but which the altered circumstances of the times no longer justify.

Summary of the Week.

An important decision has been given by Sir E. Hornby on a question of the rate of conversion of bills of exchange, arising out of Jarvie Thorburn & Co.'s bankruptcy. It will be found at length in another column. An inquest has been held on the body of a man named Hazard, who died suddenly in the Maloo, in a fit caused by the combined effects of drink and exposure. The bodies of two European sailors have been found in the river, one of which was recognised as that of a man who fell overboard from the *Trebolgan*; the other was not known. A dinner has been given by the Debating Society at the Club, which went off successfully. The St. Andrew's Society have had a meeting, at which accounts were produced showing that they had a balance of Tls. 159 in hand. An other casualty has occurred to clipper ships navigating the Yangtze, in the grounding of the *Highflyer*, which will probably be obliged to go into dock and discharge cargo.

Hankow letters report the recovery of 1,000 packages of tea from the wreck of the *Guinevere*, which has since slipped into deeper water. A collision between the *Min* and *Coulnakyle* resulted in considerable damage to the latter. A body of Mahomedan rebels were said to have taken Lanchau the capital of the Kansuh province.

Ningpo letters indicate the existence of the usual tranquillity at that port; mentioning only that a successful amateur concert was given on the 11th instant, in aid of the funds of the Race Club.

A letter from our Foochow correspondent stating the amount of tea exported up to date, and the names of the clippers loading or left, will be found elsewhere.

Yokohama advices speak of business as dull in the extreme, and of regattas, theatricals and reviews having been got up to prevent general stagnation.

Captain S. N. Taylor, lately commander of the *Kiukiang*, and more recently of the *Plymouth Rock*, is, we understand, about to leave China. Captain Taylor has been long in China, and is known to a large number of friends, whose good wishes will attend him.

MANILA.

We learn that there has been a terrible fire at Manila, which has left some 30,000 people houseless. The houses are constructed of so light material that the damage in this respect is not so serious perhaps as would at first appear; but the loss of other property in such a conflagration must have been very great.

FOOCHOW.

[From a Correspondent.]

The tea market opened on the 25th ultimo at Tls. 37.50 per picul, although teas were judged of inferior quality. Up to the 7th instant, about 75,000 piculs had been shipped, chiefly Congous, besides some 2,000 piculs which were sent home overland by the Messageries Imperiales, by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. The latter are said to have been bought before the market opened, at contract prices.

The *Fiery Cross*, *Ariel*, *Serica* and *Taeping* cleared on the 28th ultimo, the *Fiery Cross* bolting without her papers and even without signing the bills of lading. By this manœuvre she got twelve hours start of the fleet from Pagoda anchorage, and drove the Captain of the *Serica* into a state bordering on insanity. On the 30th, the *Taeping* cleared, and some predict that she will beat every thing. The *Erl King* got away on the 5th. Three clippers, the [illegible] *Earl of Southesk* and *Yang-tze* are still loading. Twelve tea ships have cleared up to date.

It will be gratifying to the Banks at home to learn that they are not alone in their distress. Three native banks of some repute have failed in Foochow, and of course occasioned the usual distress among the native population. The cause of this crisis [illegible] clear.

THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

A meeting of the Shanghai Gas Company was held yesterday afternoon, at which the report of the Loan Committee appointed at the meeting of the 19th ultimo, was presented, and the financial position of the Company discussed at some length. The recommendation of the Committee was that a further call of Tls. 30 per share should be made on the allotted shares, as that appeared the only available means of raising funds to pay off pressing debts. Some doubt was expressed as to the power of the Directors to enforce such a call on shareholders who had already paid up in full; and Mr. Lawrance, who was present was disinclined to express an opinion on which action should be taken, without fortifying himself by a second opinion.

Mr. Hayes proposed, and Mr. Wright seconded,

That the meeting authorize the Directors to take the joint legal opinion of Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Myburgh, prior to announcing a special general meeting to pass a resolution calling Tls. 30 or more per share on all issued shares, such call to be a first lien on the capital stock of the Company, and to be repaid with interest at 10 per cent. per annum by instalments out of the profits, prior to the distribution of any dividend.

This was carried by a large majority, and Mr. Hargreaves then proposed and Mr. Carter seconded

That at the special general meeting to be called in accordance with Resolution No. 1, the Directors be requested to present a full statement of the liabilities and assets of the Company, up to the 31st May last, together with memorandum of dependencies to date.

Carried unanimously. Some discussion ensued as to enforcing the call on two shareholders who were in arrears, and the Secretary was instructed to write officially to them on the subject.

The Debating Society Dinner.

A more unfortunate evening for the dinner could hardly have happened. The rain fell in torrents, and no attraction less strong than was offerred could have induced so many gentlemen to brave it. As it was, a larger number assembled than perhaps might have been expected, and a most pleasant evening was spent. To do justice to the various speeches made is impossible; to attempt to reduce to print the sparkling witticisms, the studied sarcasms, the bold and flowing similes, would be to dim the fire, to blunt the edge, and to dull the glowing periods. We confine ourselves therefore to the following brief record of the toasts, with the names of the proposers and respondents.

1. The Queen.—Proposed by the President; the band playing, "God save the Queen."
2. Foreign Potentates.—Proposed by the President; the band playing, "Hail Columbia."
3. Army, Navy and Volunteers.—Proposed by the President and responded to by Capt. Markham; the band playing, "The Girl I left behind me."
4. The Consular Body.—Proposed by Vice President Lawrance, and responded to by Consul Winchester; the band playing, "Scots wha hae."
5. The Society.—Proposed by the President; the band playing, Burlesque Polka.
6. The Learned Professions.—Proposed by Mr. Dunn and responded to by Dr. Coghill; the band playing, "Go to the devil and shake yourselves."
7. The Mercantile Community.—Proposed by V. P. Butcher, and responded to by Mr. Anderson; the band playing, "Hard Times come again no more."
8. The Press.—Proposed by Mr. Bell, and responded to by Mr. Gundry; the band playing, "We are na fou."
9. The Municipal Council.—Proposed by Mr. Dulcken, and responded to by Mr. How; the band playing, Orpheus moved the rocks and stones.
10. Old Shanghai.—Proposed by Mr. Alabaster, and responded to by Mr. Forbes; the band playing, "Should auld Acquaintance."
11. The Customs Service.—Proposed by the President, and responded to by Mr. Wright; the band playing, "My Heart's in the Highlands."
12. The Dramatic Corps.—Proposed by Dr. Coghill, and responded to by Mr. Merry; the band playing, "Slap Bang."
13. The President—Proposed by Mr. Winchester, and responded to by Mr. Myburgh; the band playing, "He's a jolly good fellow."
14. The Ladies.—Proposed by Mr. Maintz, and responded to by Mr. Kingsmill; the band playing, "Goodnight Sweetheart."

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society at Shanghai, held at the Club on 12th Instant, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

1st.—That the following Statement of account of the Funds of the Society, showing a balance in their favour of Tls. 159.15, be passed.

		Taels.	
1865. Dec. 29	—To Amount transferred to fixed Deposit at 12 months with the Oriental Bank Corporation, bearing interest @ 5 per cent per annum per Receipt	142	95
1866. Jany. 31	—To Carvalho's account for Minute Book with List of members printed therein	6	00
Feby. 6	—To Paid Captain Brown of the Sailors' Home account for Board provided to a distressed Scotch Sailor, $11 @ 73.5 (recommended by the Revd. Mr. Butcher one of the Almoners of the Society.)	9	56
April 13	—To paid a native of Forfarshire, part of a debt owing to a person recommended by the Revd. Mr. Butcher, $40 at 72.6	29	44
„ 24	—To paid on account of the four young children of the late Mrs. ———, a native of Inverness—(recommended by the Revd. Mr. Muirhead, one of the Almoners of the Society) $50 at 74	37	00
May 10	—To paid a native of Haddington, amount of her passage money per "[illegible]" to Hongkong, (recommended by the Revd. Mr. Butcher) $30 at 72.65	21	80
June 12	—To Balance	16	20
		Tls..262	95

1865. Dec. 29	—By account of Subscriptions from 48 members..........................	242	95
1866. April 11	—By Additional Subscriptions from Messrs. A. Campbell and F. Henderson	10	00
June 8	—By do. do. J. Grigor and W. Murray,..........................	10	00
		Tls..262	95

On Fixed Deposit as above..	Tls. 142.95
Balance..........................	„ 16.20
	Tls..159.15

(Signed) Francis Temple,
Hony. Secy. & Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,
Charles A. Winchester,
Preses.

2nd.—That a special subscription of Tls. 5 be collected from each member, to defray the cost of the various articles purchased from Mr. Muirhead of Glasgow on account of the society.

3rd.—That Dr. Coghill be elected a member of the Committee in room of Mr. Keswick about to leave Shanghai.

4th.—That the thanks of the society be given to the almoners for their trouble in recommending deserving parties to the charitable fund, and that they be requested to continue their functions.

5th.—That the Committee be empowered to make preliminary arrangements for the usual annual dinner on the 30th November.

6th.—That the meeting desire to record its acknowledgements to Mr. E. F. Duncanson for the handsome St. Andrew's medals which he has presented to the original members of the Committee.

7th.—That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. F. Temple for the energetic performance of his functions as honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the society.

8th.—That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. C. E. Winchester for the great interest taken by him in the society and for his able conduct in the chair.

(Sd.) Charles A. Winchester,
Chairman.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

June 9th 1866.

Before Sir E. Hornby,

In re Jarvie Thorburn & Co.'s Bkptcy.

A meeting of the creditors in the above bankruptcy was held on Saturday before Sir Edmund Hornby for the purpose of submitting a statement of the estate, and for other purposes mentioned in the 174th Section of the Bankruptcy Act 1861.

The creditors' assignees produced a statement by which it appears that the liabilities of the firm, including those they intend to dispute, amount to about two millions of taels. The assets now in the bank are Tls. 300,000, there is also landed property belonging to the estate which the assignees do not at present feel justified in disposing of by public sale, the value of which is estimated at 30 or 36,000 Taels, and proceedings have been instituted in England to recover the sum of £164,370 or a dividend thereon, from the bankrupt estate of Buchanan Hamilton & Co. of Glasgow.

Mr. Maclellan, for the Commercial Bank, submitted a claim for £35,000 on seven bills of exchange for £5,000 each, and as creditor's assignee requested the authority of the court for converting these amounts, as well as others of the same kind, into Shanghai currency at the rate of 5s. 6d. per tael. This application was supported by Mr. Myburgh and the majority of the creditors present.

The Court delivered the following Decision..

On a previous occasion I gave my reasons for refusing to add a sum of 25 per cent to the debts proveable against the estate of the Bankrupts, as, in respect of Re-Exchange, I had no evidence before me of any such customary rate prevailing, and I did not feel myself justified in admitting as a principle which was to rule in all cases of proofs on dishonored Bills of Exchange in this Court of Bankruptcy, that an arbitrary addition to the amount of 25 per cent on the original consideration was to be made. It struck me at the time, and I still think that I should be doing injustice to open creditors as distinguished from creditors on Bills of Exchange, by allowing such addition to be made as that asked for to a particular class of Debtors. I do not and cannot recognise any such difference between the trade in Bills and the trade in Cotton or other goods, as to justify me in adding a sum of 25 per cent to a debt in respect of damage sustained by reason of non-payment at the time appointed, when that debt happens to be represented by a Bill; and refusing it on a debt on an open account. I cannot assume there is damage in the one case to this amount and refuse to assume it in the other case. When evidence is offered of a custom, then indeed, I have no discretion in the matter; and when proof is given me of the existence of a regular course of Exchange between the two places, I am equally bound to take the rates prevailing at the date of the dishonor of the Bill, between the place where it is made payable and the place where it is drawn, as a measure of the damage sustained by the party who, by the dishonor, has been kept out of his money. He has a right to get his money at that place, and in order to get it he must draw on the place whence the Bill came, and the Exchange at which he draws is properly the measure of his damage. It is not necessary that he should actually draw to entitle him to this measure of damage, but it is necessary that he should give satisfactory evidence that there is a regular course of Exchange and of the prevailing rate of that Exchange on the day the Bill was dishonored. No such evidence has been tendered to me. Another reason why I conceive that I ought, before receiving such proof of damage, to take care that it is confined within the limits of the Merchant Law, and give no greater extension to it than is strictly justified by law, arises from the advantage which a creditor holding a Bill acquires over a creditor for goods sold. Take this case as an instance. The Bankrupts receive goods from two persons in England, of the value of £1000 each; one of them, A, the Bankrupts are to pay by Bill at six months; the other, B, they simply promise to pay within six months. Both Creditors practically give their debtors six months credit. The Debtors fail to pay their Bill in the one case and for the goods in the other. Why should the Bill creditor add 25 per cent to his £1000 debt and prove for £1250, and the open creditor only be allowed to prove for £1000? The goods supplied were of the same value; the time of credit the same; the disappointment in the non payment at the time appointed the same. The loss by reason of the non receipt of funds at the appointed time may, in the absence of evidence as to any particular loss, be considered as the same, whereas advantage if any is rather on the side of the Bill Creditor, for in all probability there are other names to the Bill, so that what he fails to get out of the estate of his principal Debtor he may get from those who, by putting their names to the Bill, become security for him.

Something has been said about the peculiarity of this trade in Bills, its danger &c. &c. My answer is that the profits arising from it are calculated to cover the risk, but I cannot discover any difference in the principles with govern both. The Legislature has for specific purposes, for the encouragement and facilitating commerce, granted peculiar privileges to Bills of Exchange; but its having done so is no reason why a Bankruptcy Court should extend such privileges, and if I, as Judge of this Court were to do so, I should in my humble opinion be legislating instead of simply applying the law to the case before me. Having then refused to add 25 per cent in the form of an allowance for Re-Exchange to these Bill creditors, the Assignees have determined to fix a rate of exchange themselves, and they now call upon me to convert their sterling debts as represented by Bills at a rate of 5s. 7d. per Tael. I am told that all the creditors consent that the accounts should be thus calculated and made up. I am also told that this is a fair rate, and indeed this is all that one of the Assignees of the Estate in tendering a proof, calculated at this rate, could say for it. No one can say that this was the rate of Exchange in London on Shanghai on the day of the date of the dishonor of any one Bill or of any other day; but the Assignees have agreed and it is said also that the creditors have agreed to this rate being fixed in this particular Bankruptcy,—they were not prepared to say that such rate should be fixed in any other Bankruptcy, nor is any reason assigned or any explanation offered to the principle upon which or by which, this particular rate has been calculated or arrived at, but it is said that it is a fair and reasonable rate, and is consented to by the Assignees and not opposed by the creditors.

Now the question that I have to decide is whether I am justified in admitting proofs upon such materials. Is the consent of the assignees sufficient? and on such consent, am I, sitting as a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, to admit proof of debts calculated on such a basis? It is contended that I am so bound unless some objection is raised by some party properly before this Court, and qualified to object. I am not at all satisfied that it was the intention of the Legislature, nor can I collect it from the Act itself that it was intended that the Commissioner should blindly admit any proof to which the Assignees consented and which was not opposed. If such had been the intention, it is difficult to see the use of requiring the Court to take the proofs. Why should that not have been left to the Assignees, reserving proof of disagreement arising between them for an application to the Court? I conceive however that the reason why such a duty has been imposed on the Court, is that the Court should take care that no improper proofs are admitted, for if the consent of assignees and creditors is all that is required, it is easy to foresee innumerable modes and cases in which by collusion between assignees and creditors, a Bankrupt's estate might be burdened not only to his own prejudice but to the prejudice of third persons. I do not of course pretend that the present case is one of collusion; on the contrary I believe the creditors and assignees are sincerely desirous of doing what is right and fair on this subject as between all parties; but what I have to consider is the admission of a principle which if allowed in this case must be allowed in all other cases, and I cannot bring myself to believe that the simple consent of assignees and creditors is sufficient to oust and over-ride the right and power, and indeed absolute obligation of a Judge sitting in Bankruptcy to require satisfactory proof that the debt tendered to him for proof is one that he ought to admit. An instance occurs to me by which, if the interpretation of the duty of the Court insisted upon by the assignees is the correct one, the Court might be a party to the infliction of a serious injury on third persons. I will suppose the case of a Bankrupt having several creditors, with debts to the amount of twenty thousand pounds and assets to the amount of two thousand pounds; two of these creditors are holders of bills of £1,000 each, of which the Bankrupt is the drawee or acceptor; a third creditor is owed £10,000 in the shape of a debt due to him, but which is however barred by the Statute of Limitations, and the remainder of the creditors are for different amounts. From some cause or other they all agree to admit the debt barred by the Statute, and the result is a final dividend of say 10 per cent, of which the bill creditors receive their share, having of course recourse against the other parties to the bills for the balance still due; whereas if the barred debt had not been admitted, the estate would have paid 50 per cent, and the obligations of the other parties to the bills relieved to the extent of the difference between 10 and 50 per cent. So also in the case of uncertain and contingent damages, or of damages of such a nature as do not admit of being liquidated or ascertained without the intervention of a Court of Law or Equity, or of a Jury. Is the consent of the assignees and creditors sufficient to fix the amount? and is a Court bound to admit such amount when that amount would and could not have been allowed if any creditor objected to it, and which allowance might prejudice the estate of the Bankrupt and the rights of third parties who might by co-liability or by being security for him as to some debts, be forced to sustain losses, which, if the damages had not been admitted to proof they would not have sustained, because the Bankrupt's estate would then have been enabled to pay ten shillings in the pound, whereas the admission by consent of an amount not capable of proof had, by increasing the indebtedness of the Bankrupt, diminished the estate and thus compelled third parties to make good a deficiency which, but for the admission of such proof, would not have existed. On the whole I am of opinion that I ought not to admit a proof simply because the assignees and creditors have agreed to admit it, and I therefore reject this portion of the proof which seeks to increase the original indebtedness of the Bankrupt, because I have no evidence before me that either by custom, law, or in fact, it represents the damage which the dishonor of the bills has occasioned the holder. I am unable to discover any reasons why 5-7 per tael should be fixed, and I have no evidence before me that such was the rate of exchange at the date of the dishonor of the bill. I am then asked, provisionally and for the purposes of a dividend, to fix a rate of exchange at six shillings the tael; I decline to do this and for the same reasons; neither can I fix the rate as that of the day when the bills became due or when presented here to the Bankrupts for payment, because I have no evidence of such rate; but I am willing, and especially for the purpose of enabling the assignees to declare a dividend under the 174 section of the Bankruptcy Act, to fix the rate of exchange at 6s. 2½d. per tael, because there is evidence before me that this was the price at which a bill for remittance to London could have been purchased here at the date of the adjudication. I am not at all satisfied that I am right in selecting this particular date, but it is the only one of which I have any evidence, and it is to the interest of the creditors that no further delay should occur. I fix the rate of conversion at this sum, to enable them to perfect their proof and for the assignees to declare a dividend. I also admit interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the due date of the Bills to the date of adjudication.

It was understood that acceptance of the above dividend should not prejudice the right of any of the creditors as to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Court on the question of the rate of exchange.

12th June, 1866.

J. Fraser, Official Assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel Clifton,

versus

The London Assurance Corporation.

The plaintiff in this case sought to recover the sum of $8,342, balance alleged to be due on a policy of insurance for £5,000 on goods and merchandise destroyed by fire, which had been insured in The London Assurance Corporation.

The defendants had put in an informal answer to the petition of the plaintiffs, and subsequently moved the Court for permission to file an amended one. On the hearing of this motion it was refused, with costs against the defendants.

At the hearing to-day the defendants did not appear.

Mr. Myburgh, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for an order for immediate payment of the above-named balance. The informal answer put in by the defendants admitted the claim, but assumed the right of paying it by draft on the Secretary to the Corporation.

The Court ordered that the defendants pay the plaintiff the sum sued for, with interest thereon at 10 per cent from the date when the claim became due, with costs

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION *viâ* GALLE.

The Director General of Telegraphs at Calcutta has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, relative to the necessity of prepaying messages transmitted from China to Europe viâ Galle. In the absence of an agency at Shanghai, the arrangement is most inconvenient, as the Director is mistaken in supposing that many houses, in the north of China at least, have agents at Galle.

Some difficulty appearing to exist relative to the transmission of Telegraphic messages from Galle by the Indo-European line to Europe, I should feel obliged by your making it known to the mercantile community of Shanghai that no messages can be received at Galle for transmission without prepayment.

2. It does not seem that any inconvenience need be felt in complying with this Rule. As most Firms employing the Indo-European Line have correspondents at Galle, it will be a very simple procedure for them on sending a message to the address of the Telegraphic officer for transmission, to include in the same cover an order to their Agent to pay its cost whatever it may be, on presentation of a Bill duly receipted by the responsible officer of this department.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 8th June, 1866.

At a Monthly Meeting *of the* Council, *held at the* Public Office, *in the* Honan Road, *on* Friday, *the* Eighth *day of* June, 1866, *pursuant to notice.*

Present.

William Keswick, Esquire, *Chairman.*

Alfred James How, Esquire, *Vice-Chairman.*

Mr. Councillor Duncanson,
„ Probst,
„ Hayes,
„ Iveson,

152.—The Secretary's summons calling the Meeting was read.

153.—The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

154.—A Report from the Finance, Rate, and Appeal Committee was received, read, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

Report of the Finance, Rate, and Appeal Committee.

Your Committee have pleasure in stating that the progress made with the collection of the various Taxes is satisfactory.

Wharfage Dues.—The scale of Wharfage Dues approved at the Meeting of Land Renters held at H. B. M.'s Consulate on the 18th April last, has been completed and passed, the Chamber of Commerce Committee having cordially given their assistance in the careful revision of the assessment.

The new Tariff which is to take effect from the 1st instant, is now being printed both in English and Chinese, and your Committee hope to make satisfactory arrangements with the Commissioner of Foreign Customs for the equitable collection of the dues from Native Traders. An efficient Clerk will be required in the Wharfage Dues Department at the Custom House, and your Committee have made arrangements for the satisfactory conduct of this branch, the labours of which will be much increased.

Savings Bank.—Copies of the existing regulations have been circulated, and the deposits show such a steady increase that it is evident a great boon has been conferred on a large number of Foreign Residents, who were previously without the opportunity of investing their savings at interest, on such a safe basis as the constitution of the Bank now offers; and this encouragement to frugality will it is hoped have a great influence on the general well being of a large class of the community.

Woosung, Bubbling Well and Adjacent Roads.—The subscription list has been extensively circulated, but your Committee regret to say that it has but few names, the collectors being hindered by various pretexts, while many refuse to subscribe until the list is more generally filled, forgetting that if such a course be pursued by all, progress can never be attained. It is very much to be desired that a clear assent or dissent be at once given, as the roads are suffering so seriously from the want of repairs, that unless the Council are enabled to take them over without delay, the estimates will be insufficient for the purpose, and the scheme must be entirely abandoned.

Contracts.—Your Committee have finally approved the Contract with the Shanghai Gas Company for lighting the settlement with Gas.

Resolved—

155.—That the Report of the Finance Rate, and Appeal Committee be approved.

156.—A Report from the Public Works Committee was received, read, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

Report of the Public Works Committee.

Yang-king Pang Creek.—It was mutually agreed between the French and English Councils that this work should be suspended for the present; the dams have been removed and the tide now flows through the Creek as before.

A portion of the bunding of the Creek has subsided and requires to be repaired.

Jetties.—The Kiukiang and Canton Road Jetties have been completed.

Roads.—The raising and metalling of the Foochow Road between the Hoopeh Road and the Defence Ditch will shortly be completed.

The Broadway (American Settlement) is being covered with broken brick.

The Peking Road between the Fohkien and Shanse Roads is being repaired with broken brick.

The removing of pebbles and the substitution of granite chips on the South part of the Shantung Road has been commenced.

The Repair of the Bund of the American Settlement—from the Soochow Creek Bridge, has been commenced.

Drains.—The mouths of the Keangse and Fuhkien Roads drains have been completed.

An additional length of drain has been added to the Honan Road sewer near the mouth discharging into the Soochow Creek; little now remains to be done to this drain.

Lighting.—The Surveyor reports that several of the Bund Lamp Posts are insecurely fixed.

The Lamps were lit in the Nanking Road on the night of the 2nd inst.

Repairs.—The Municipal Buildings are being proceeded with.

Side Paths.—The foot path in the Kiukiang Road is completed.

The laying down of curb-stones in the Hankow and Canton Roads has been commenced.

Reduced Plan of the English Settlement.—Upon a scale of 200 feet to an inch has been forwarded to England to be lithographed.

The Tracing of the Plan of the French Settlement is progressing.

Resolved—

157.—That the Report of the Public Works Committee be approved.

158.—A Report from the Watch Committee was received, read and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

Report of the Watch Committee.

Your Committee have to report that the settlement generally is quiet and orderly. During the past month one Robbery with violence was committed on the Soochow Creek; the undermentioned particulars have been furnished by the superintendent of Police.

"At 2.30 a.m. on the 29th May, about 10 Foreigners in two four-oared Boats, went on board a Chinese boat lying near the Jetty on Soochow Creek end of Honan Road, and took away $9,000. On the Chinese making a noise and resisting the robbers, one Chinaman was shot, and another wounded with a sword; the boats were seen to go into the Wampoo and towards Wosung."

Crime, Foreign.—There is a decrease of 13 compared with the month of April; out of 37 Foreigners taken up by the Police 23 were charged with drunkenness.

Native—Under this head there appears a decrease of 5 when compared with the number arrested in April.

Unemployed Foreigners.—The usual monthly return is appended; it shows no alteration since the last report in the total number of those unemployed.

RETURN OF FOREIGNERS WITHOUT ANY KNOWN REGULAR EMPLOYMENT.

The number of Foreigners without any known regular employment residing in the English and American Settlements during the past month contrasts as below with April, 1866.

			English.	American.	Prussian.	Portuguese.	Spanish.	German.	Greeks.	Italian.	Chilian.	Peruvian.	Unknown.
Number shown in Return of 30th April, 1866	34		23	4	3	1	:	:	:	:	1	1	1
Number shown in Return of 31st May, 1866.	:	Eng. Set.	12	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		Am. Set.	13	4	:	:	:	1	:	:	1	1	1
		Total.	25	5	:	:	:	1	:	:	1	1	1

Foreign and Native Houses inhabited and uninhabited.—Below is a statement of houses occupied and unoccupied. On reference to the last Return your Committee notice that there is no change in the number of Foreign Houses inhabited and uninhabited in the English Settlement during the month of May, while on the American side a slight increase will be observed of those coming under the head of occupied, and vice versâ with those unoccupied.

RETURN OF HOUSES OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED IN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS, JUNE 1st, 1866.

Locality.	Foreign Houses.			Chinese Houses.			Grand Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied	Total.	
English Settlement, ...	251	18	269	6478	2153	8631	8500
American Settlement,	70	23	93	2001	1209	3210	3303
Total.	321	41	362	8479	3362	11841	12203

MONTHLY RETURN OF PRISONERS APPREHENDED IN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE, BETWEEN THE 1st AND 31st MAY, 1866.

Crimes.	Chinese. Number apprehended.	Sentence. Dismissed.	Hard Labour.	Sent into the City for punishment.	Fined.	Referred to Chi-Hien.	Imprisoned.	Foreigners. Number apprehended.	Sentence. Dismissed.	Fined.	Imprisonment.	Committed for trial.	Remanded.
Assaults,	32	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Burglary and Housebreaking,	20	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cutting, Wounding, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drunkenness,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furious Riding,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gambling,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kidnapping,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Larceny,	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Larceny by Servants,	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Misdemeanours,	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receiving Stolen Property,	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robbery,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squeezing,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uttering,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vagrancy,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total,	257	50	57	43	58	17	2	34	4	18	6	5	4

Fire Brigade.—The following scheme has been matured, and handed to your Committee by Councillor Hayes.

SCHEME SUGGESTED TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR THE FORMATION OF A FIRE BRIGADE.

With reference to the remarks made by me at the last General Meeting of the Council, and dwelling particularly upon the view taken that the emergency calls for something more than an amateur organization, I would suggest that the Council provide the funds for the purchase of the Engine belonging to Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., and the construction of the necessary apparatus for the use of a Hook and Ladder Co.; and that these, with the Municipal Engine be placed under the direction of a body of practical and experienced firemen—say Chief Engineer J. P. Roberts, Assistant Engineer S. C. Farnham, Foreman of one engine C. P. Blethen, Foreman of the other engine C. J. Ashley, with a number of efficient assistants who will be duly enrolled. A Foreman can be chosen for the Hook and Ladder Co., and it will be found that, especially in the case of fires in China houses, this is most efficacious, and I would mention that it has been found so at Hankow.

Mr. Blethen will bring with him a number of trained Coolies, and I think that I can promise a sufficient number of active members of the Brigade to guarantee the working of the engines, the great point being secured of the superintendence of experts. I should deem one of the prime requisites to success to be the conferring by the Council of such authority on the Officers of the Brigade, as to ensure unity of action at fires, and promising to them the co-operation of the Police. By this means, use might be made of the private engines that come, and my impression is that the persons in charge of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s Engine, and Messrs. Dent & Co.'s Steam Engine would both co-operate with a Brigade under an Engineer in whom they had confidence.

The expenditure necessary by the Council will be less than Tls. 2,000, say for Heard's Engine Tls. 1,000, for Hook and Ladder Co. perhaps 750, in all Tls. 1,750.

From the accompanying paper, it will be seen that a certain sum can be raised from the Insurance Offices, which would perhaps pay all current expenses, and leave something towards the original outlay; but I should strongly recommend the Council to keep the affair in their own hands. If thought advisable, after some decided steps have been taken, a subscription paper might be sent round.

The details of the plan can easily be elaborated, when the Council decides that they will take the matter up and advance the funds for first cost of the apparatus specified.

A. A. HAYES, Jr.

Shanghai, May 28th, 1866.

Illegal Exactions.—Your Committee, understanding that it is customary to levy certain illegal imposts or extortions at festive seasons of the year, have caused a proclamation to be issued of which the following is a translation.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

The Municipal Council have had on frequent occasions, in times past, to issue Notifications against certain extortions levied by unauthorized persons on the native residents of the English and American Settlements, at the festive seasons of the year.

As it is most probable that, at the approach of the Fifth Moon Festival, lawless persons may again carry on their evil occupations, the Municipal Council in their great care for the interests of all, deem it necessary to issue another proclamation.

At the present time, there are only five taxes collected from natives by the Municipal Council. They are as follows:—

Chinese House Tax—	8 per cent on Annual Assessment.	
Opium „ „	Assessed according to business done.	
Pawn Shop-Keeper vending foreign liquors	$ 30 a quarter.	
Sampan Tax—	$ ½ a month.	

The authorized persons to collect the Council's taxes, are Foreign Policemen in Municipal Police uniform. For every tax, a receipt is given, printed in English and Chinese, duly signed, and stamped with the Municipal Seal.

Fire in the Szechuen Road.—On the 23rd ultimo, your Committee addressed a letter under date of 24th May, to Vice-Admiral King, C.B., thanking him for the able, prompt and efficient services rendered by Captain Boys, and the officers and men of the ships of war in this harbour.

Hard Labour.—Your Committee, in conjunction with Dr. Winchester H. B. M.'s Consul, inspected the prisoners on the 4th inst., and were much pleased with the appearance of the men.

Resolved—

159.—That the Report of the WATCH COMMITTEE be approved.

Various subjects were discussed; correspondence laid on the table, considered and referred to the notice of the different Committees.

Resolved—

That this Council do now adjourn.

W. KESWICK, *Chairman.*

ALEX. JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

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THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable-Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

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JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Pape, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

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Blackfriars Road, London, S.
27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

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RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

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Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.
18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.

HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A LA COREBILLE FLEURIE.
PINAUD'S EXTRA FINE PERFUMERY.
Perfumer to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

PRODUCTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely perfumed, gives new life to the epiderme, renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description.

Eau de Cologne.—Extra fine and extra strong, specially requisite in hot climates as necessary for the health, and for dissipating dangerous miasmas.

Lettuce Juice Soap.—Adopted by all the fashionable world for the brilliancy it imparts to the skin.

Nymphéan Juice Soap.—Most delicately and exquisitely perfumed.

Extra fine Wild Flower Pomade.—For preserving and regenerating the hair which it renders silky and abundant.

Modulline Oil.—For beautifying the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme* unequalled for softness and delicacy of perfume and is adopted for this reason by all the elegant of the day. It is a most precious toilet article—no toilet table is complete without it.

Hygienic Elixirs and Powders.—For the teeth. These products render the teeth most brilliant, sweeten and perfume the breath and give a healthy rose color to the gums.

Alpesino.—An emulsive cream, invented by Mr. Mignot, and for which Mr. Pinaud is the sole and general agent. It is a brilliant white composed entirely of vegetable substances, may be used without any danger, and its use cannot be detected.

The above named preparations, and a host of others, have gained for PINAUD the splendid reputation his articles enjoy throughout the world, the best proof of which exists in the numerous rewards obtained in all the exhibitions

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Gennoral Depot in Shanghai, at
J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
tf 645 30th September, 1865.

MERWIN & BRAY
FIRE-ARM CO.'S
Belt and Pocket Size Cartridge Revolvers.

THE *Belt* size weighs 22 oz., and carries a ball 42-100 calibre (larger than Colt's Navy), and can be used with either fixed or loose ammunition. The *Pocket* size weighs 11 oz., and carries a ball 30-100 calibre (same as Colt's 4 and 6 inch.)

These Pistols are loaded and discharged with only four motions—a degree of perfection never yet attained by any other arm. *A full round may be loaded and discharged in thirty seconds.* These arms have been adopted *exclusively* by the U. S. Revenue Service. Printed circulars (with illustrated cuts), naming prices, sent by mail when required.

MERWIN & BRAY are also sole proprietors of the Ballard Breech-Loading Rifle and Carbine. Their high character for Military and Sporting purposes is so well established that the public only wish to know where they may be *purchased.* These Rifles were used by Captains Crawford and Fisk on the Overland Expedition to the Pacific, under orders of the U. S. Government. The Government and the State of Kentucky have about Twenty Thousand (20,000) now in active field service, of which the highest testimonials are received.

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers generally.

Address orders to
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No. 262 Broadway, N.Y.

P.S.—IMPORTANT.—These Rifles can be used with either fixed or loose ammunitions.
27ju-66 4971 Paris, 26th October, 1865.

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Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.
£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT,
£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.
Address, with Remittance:
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear thier Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CURRENT.

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Messrs. REES, GLANMORE & Co., East Ind Merchants and General Foreign Agents, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—BATES, HENDY & Co., 79, Bas hall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

14jy 704 Shanghai. 21st April, 18

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SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER
AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

THE HONG LIST.

FIRMS which have not yet sent in a list of the alterations to be made in the new Hong List, are begged to do so at once, in order that the necessary corrections may be made in time to ensure publication at the end of this month.

"North-China Herald" Office,
tf Shanghai, 13th June, 1866.

At the North-China Herald Office.
Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests, English and American.
Comprador Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

CARDS Printed from ENGRAVED COPPER PLATES at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai May, 1863.

NOTICE.

ADVERTISERS are particularly requested to send in Circulars, Notices, Advertisements, &c., intended for the morning issue, as early on the Afternoon or Evening of the preceding day, as is possible.

Much delay and inconvenience would be avoided if all communications on business were addressed to *The North-China Herald Office*, and not to individuals by name.

As the Settlement has become so extensive, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 7 o'clock A.M.

tf *Shanghai, 1st Oct.,* 1863.

NOTICE.

上海新報

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is now issued regularly on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays* and offers a sure means of communication with the Chinese Merchants, who have become so largely interested in the Shipping interest here.

PRICE OF CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—$4 per annum or half a dollar per month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—2 Tls. Cents per character.

Contracts will be made at low rates for three months and upwards with the Owners of Steamers and others trading to and from this Port—*payable in advance.*

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH JUNE, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	655½	655.50	219	298.80	27	32.40	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	655½	655.50	219	298.80	27	32.40	...	...

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	26	26.00	121	145.20	9	10.80	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Nagasaki. Chests.	Nagasaki. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total Chests.	Total Weight.
Malwa...	85	85.00	...	...	50	50.00	42	42	218	218.00	...	...	61	61.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	456.00
Patna ...	7	8.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	24.00
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10.80	5	6.00	...	...	15	18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	34.80
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	92	93.40	...	...	50	50.00	51	52.80	223	224.00	...	...	91	96.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	516.80

[Edited by R. S. GUNDRY. Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald" Office Shanghai.]

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Ton-nage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
1 c	Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am sh	1496	June 13	Sunderland	Order		
6 c	Agamemnon	George	Br sh	988	June 9	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 p	Amaranth	Wuhamen	Ham baq	338	June 3	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 s	Amiral Charnes	Nideleo	Fr baq	318	June 4	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Amoy Trader	Wulbrand	Prus sch	109	June 6	Manila	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 15th inst
7 s	Bien Hoa	Leveque	Fr baq	344	June 1	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
9 c	Bolina	Russell	Br baq	433	Aug 25	Yokohama			
3 c	Burdwan	Douglas	Br sh	803	Apr 27	Fuchau	Dent and Co	London	Early
7 c	Cinderella	Williams	Br sh	877	Apr 6	Sydney	Dent and Co	London	Immediately
2 c	City of Aberdeen	Jerrie	Br sh	561	May 11	Sydney	Dent and Co	London	Early
7 s	Cobang	Fullerton	Br baq	350	June 5	Keelung	Blum, Brothers and Co		
2 s	Cyane	Petersen	Ham bg	225	June 11	Amoy	Telge, Nolting and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Delengles	Dupont	Fr baq	300	June 5	Newcastle N.S.W.	Master		
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
1 p	Ellen Prowse	Macdonald	Br baq	345	May 24	Sunderland	Order		Discharging
1 c	Elizabeth	Moore	Br baq	442	June 9	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
2 c	Eliza	Altima	Spa baq	405	June 2	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
3 c	Ethiopian	Edwards	Br sh	830	May 3	Melbourne	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
7 c	Eunice Nicholas	Barry	Br sh	1069	May 11	Fuchau	Captain	Fuchau	Early
2 c	Euxine	Gardiner	Br baq	398	May 11	Woosung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Repairing
2 c	Fusi-Yama	Thompson	Br baq	556	May 22	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 p	General Harbitz	von der Che	Norw bk	348	May 13	Newport	Wm. Davison, for Agent		
7 s H W	Gossamer	Murphy	Br sh	734	June 2	London	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Discharging
5 c	Guajara	De Raffin	Fr baq	276	May 9	Ningpo	Vaucher, Frères		Discharging
	Highflyer	Clayton	Br sh	1000	June 15	Hankow	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
6 c	Illimani	Diamond	Br baq	410	May 30	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	Early
	Isabella	Copper	Br sh	1069	June 15	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
3 c	J. R. Worcester	Brown	Br sh	824	May 31	Greenock	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Kew Kee	Beaglihole	Br sch	331	June 3	Rio de Janeiro	Trautmann and Co		
O L	Libra	Dirksen	Dut bg	240	May 25	Swatow	T. Kroes and Co		Loading Powder
2 p	Lizzie Boggs	Dizer	Am baq	449	May 30	Swatow	Augustine Heard and Co	Y'hama & San F.	To-day
7 c	Marie Laurie	Asvil	Fr sh	393	June 5	Newcastle N.S.W.	Cowie and Co		
2 s	Maria Luisa	Anesleage	Spa baq	361	June 2	Manila	Drucker and Co	Amoy	Early
2 p	Neptune	Parkins	Br baq	533	May 28	Sunderland	Todd and Co		
7 s	Oceanica	Wilson	Br baq	273	May 31	Sourabaya	Borneo Company Limited	Ft or Ch	
3 s	Ousuri	Paton	Br baq	369	May 30	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Owari	Wright	Br sh	323	June 12	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
H J	Pak Wan	Wawn	Br sh	800	May 31	Sydney	Reid and Co	London	Early
2 c	Paradies	Popp	Ham baq	386	June 8	Iloilo	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Ft or Ch
8 s	Petrel	Jervis	Br sch	267	May 31	Hakodadi	Dent and Co		Laid up
1 p	Princess of Wales	Barron	Br baq	353	May 25	N'castle on Tyne	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Ft or Ch
8 c	Samuel	Wigzell	Br baq	426	June 7	Sydney	Frazar & Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Sea Witch	Hughs	Br baq	376	June 11	Swatow	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
6 c	Star of China	Hodge	Br sh	798	June 8	London	Gilman and Co		
1 c	Tewkesbury	Fowler	Br sh	1017	May 26	Cardiff	F. R. Gamwell		Ft or Ch
3 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
6 s	Tycoon	Metter	Br baq	352	June 4	Newcastle N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 c	Valetta	Cavanagh	Br baq	389	June 9	Fuchau	G. Gunther	San F. v. K'gawa	Early
1 c	Whampoa	Carter	Br sh	1197	May 11	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
	49 VESSELS								

HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Ton-nage.	Agents.
3 s	Aeriel,	Deslandes,			P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls,	Patridge	British		Jardine, Matheson and Co
7 p	Bethel,				
6 s	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	286	
6 p	Kingsan,	Brown,	American ship		Augustine Heard & Co.
1 s	Lady McNaughten,	Green,	British ship	570	M. I. Steam-ship Company
3 s	Louisa,	...	British ship	90	Wheelock Brothers
9 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapuhi,		British ship	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
7 s	Rosa,	Richardson,			F. R. Gamwell
Toukado	Toy Fat,	Casslar.	Prussian barque	266	Wm. Pustau & Co.
3 s	Wellington,	Bennett,			

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary. The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7,— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L: Outside Limit.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD, JUNE 16, 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed		Cargo.	Consigners.
June	8	Firm	H. M. G. B.	......	Eaton	Hongkong v. Ports				
...	9	Agamemnon	Br ship	988	George	Sydney	April	14	Coals	Frazar and Co
...	9	Pluto	Chi str	......	Pike	Nanking	June	7		Chinese Government
...	9	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	...	7	General	Dent and Co
...	9	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	8	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	9	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Stocks	Tientsin	...	5	do	Trautmann and Co
...	9	Valetta	Br baq	389	Cavanagh	Fuchau	...	2	Poles	G. Gunther
...	9	Elizabeth	Br baq	442	Moore	Swatow	May	27	Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	10	Shanse	Am str	561	Harmon	Hankow	June	7	General	Russell and Co
...	11	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow	...	3	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	10	do	Russell and Co
...	11	Cynne	Ham bg	225	Petersen	Amoy	May	31	do	Telge, Nölting and Co
...	11	Singapore	Br str	742	Wilkinson	Hongkong	June	6	do	Wm. Davison, for Agent
...	11	Sea Witch	Br baq	376	Hughs	Swatow	May	26	Sugar	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	11	Yeddo	Br str	290	Laity	Tientsin	June	6	General	W. R. Adamson and Co
...	11	Algerine	H.M.G.B.	......	Tucker	Ningpo	...	9		
...	12	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	11	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	12	Huquong	Am str	1383	Simmons	Hankow	...	9	do	Russell and Co
...	12	Min	Br ship			Hankow	...	9	Teas	
...	12	Aviso	Port str	160	Bisson	Nagasaki	...	8	General	T. Kroes and Co
...	12	Guerriere	H.I.F.M.S.	......		Nagasaki				
...	12	Owari	Br ship	323	Wright	Nagasaki	...	7	do	Glover and Co.
...	13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	12	do	Russell and Co
...	13	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	...	10	do	Augustine Heard and Co
...	13	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Ningpo	...	12	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
...	13	Abbott Lawrence	Am ship	1496	Brenhall	Sunderland	Oct	21	Coals	Order
...	13	Shaftesbury	Br str	500	Aitken	Yokohama	June	7	General	Stephenson and Co
...	14	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	13	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	14	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	...	9	do	Augustine Heard and Co
...	14	Waratah	Br str	256	Oliver	Ningpo	...	13	do	Moses and Co
...	15	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	14	do	Russell and Co
...	15	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	...	10	do	H. Fogg and Co
...	15	Highflyer	Br ship	1000	Clayton	Hankow	...	10	Teas	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	15	Isabella	Br ship	1069	Copper	Fuchau	...	6	Poles	Frazar and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatches by.
June	9	F. Reck	Bre baq	546	Stechmann	Chefoo	Re-exports	Eduard Schellhass and Co
...	9	Hiogo	Dut str	243	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
...	9	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Ningpo	Part of Original	Geo. Barnet and Co
...	10	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	10	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	10	Wusung	Br str	45	Redstone	Fuchau	Ballast	Reid and Co
...	10	Fire Queen	Br sh	783	Duggan	Hankow		Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	11	Canton	Prus baq	309	Asmussen	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
...	11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports	Russell and Co
...	12	Stella	Br baq	265	Day	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	J. H. Wignall and Co
...	12	Granada	Br str	381	Davies	Nagasaki	do	Wm. Davison, for Agt
...	12	Nepaul	Br str	541	Davis	Yokohama	Tea, etc.	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
...	12	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	13	Elizabeth	Dut bg	221	Bero	Hongkong & Canton	Government Stores	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	13	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Stocks	Tientsin & Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
...	13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports	Russell and Co
...	14	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
...	14	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Taylor	Hankow & Ports,		Russell and Co
...	14	Lauderdale	Br sh	850	Hutchins	Hankow	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	14	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow		Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	14	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Nanking		Chinese Government
...	14	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo & Ports	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	15	Fortunata	Prus baq	262	Matthiesen	Newchwang		Wm. Pustau and Co
...	15	Kiangse	Am str	547	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JUNE 16, 1866.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.		Where from
8 s	Acorn,	......	Speer,	H. M. S.	......	......	......			Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	......	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......	June	11	Ningpo
4 c	Basilisk	......	Hewett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	May	21	Hongkong
5 s	Firm	......	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	June	8	Hongkong v. Ports
5 s	Snap	......	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	June	3	Fuchau
4 s	Starling,	......	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......			
O D	Deroulede	......	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Apr	16	Hankow
6 p	Hongkong,	......		H. I. M. S.	1	......	25			
4 c	Guerriere	......		H. I. M. S.	......	......	......	June	12	Nagasaki
6 c	Laplace	......	Bocht	H. I. M. S.	......	... ..	......	May	24	Light Ship
	Primanguet,	......		H. I. M. S.	......	......	......	June	7	Yokohama

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill,	Ray	American steamer	63	J. H. Wignall & Co.
	China	Jensen	Prussian steamer	146	T. Kroes and Co
	Emperor,	James	British steamer	106	
	Fei Yuen,	Erickson,	British steamer	60	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin,	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Hercules	Parkes,	Chinese steamer		
	Martin White,	D. Lynch,	American steamer	100	H. Fogg & Co.
	Orphan	Wendall	American steamer	160	Master
	Sampson,	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Hunt & Co.
	Titan	Guillot	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival		Where from	Consigners or Agents	Destination	Remarks
8 p	Anna		Am str	70	Apr	12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
2 s	Aviso	Bisson	Port str	160	June	12	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	17th instant
1 c	China	Schroon	Br str	25				Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
7 p	Columbia	Stewart	Br str	600	May	24	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
7 p	Esperança	Silva	Port str	320	May	15	Nagasaki	A. A. Wheelay		
4 s	Faust		— str	30						Laid up
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan	13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heachew	Comstock	Am str	30			Sedong	T. J. Falls		
S S N J	Huquong	Simmons	Am str	1383	June	12	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	17th instant
5 s	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	June	13	Hankow	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow & Ports	17th instan
M I M	Labourdonnais	Pellissot	Fr str	872	June	2	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	18th instant
4 p	Paw-loong	Simmons	Am str	80			Wreck of *Wokee*	T. J. Falls		
5 s	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	......	June	9	Nanking	Chinese Government		
4 p	Shaftesbury	Aitkins	Br str	521	June	13	Yokohama	Stephenson and Co		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30				Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
M D	Shanse	Harmon	Am str	561	June	10	Hankow	Russell and Co		
P & O M	Singapore	Wilkinson	Br str	742	June	11	Hongkong	Wm. Davison, for Agent	Hongkong	17th instant
5 s	Suwo Nada	Jayne	Am str	1802	June	14	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	17th instant
4 p	Szechuen	Perkins	Am str	543	Jan	10	Ningpo	Russell and Co.	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Early
	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	245	June	15	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co	Hankow & Ports	Immediately
6 s	Ta-pang-nyo	Grindle	Br str	517	May	23	Hongkong	Trautmann and Co		
8 s	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Apr	10	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		
1 s	Taurus	Smith	Br str	25						Laid up
1 s	Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb	19	Soochow	Russell and Co.		Laid up
O J	Tun-sin	Bound	Br str	610	June	13	Ningpo	Geo. Barnet and Co	Hankow & Ports	17th instant
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept	10	Launched	Geo. Barnet and Co.		Laid up
7 p	Waratah	Oliver	Br str	256	June	14	Ningpo	Moses and Co	Fuchau	19th instant
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec	25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		Laid up
D J	Yeddo	Laity	Br str	290	June	11	Tientsin	W. R. Adamson and Co	Chefoo	17th instant
	20 Steamers									